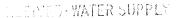
## MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION CALENDAR YEAR 2014

Black Boyou Edit	Vater Supply Name
076000	9
List PWS ID #s for all Commu	inity Water Systems included in this CCR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers easystem, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the property of the CCR and Certification to MSDH.	e each Community public water system to develop and distribute ach year. Depending on the population served by the public water mers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax of Please check all boxes that apply.
Customers were informed of availability of CCI	R by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
□ On water bills (attach copy o □ Email message (MUST Ema	r (attach copy of advertisement) of bill) il the message to the address below)
	, / /
	or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct deliver
Date Mailed/Distributed: / /	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email N  As a URL (Provide URL  As an attachment  As text within the body of th	MSDH a copy)  Date Emailed: / / e email message
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach	copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper:	
Date Published://	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of	locations) Date Posted: / /
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible interne	et site at the following address ( <u>DIRECT URL REQUIRED</u> ):
http://www.msrwa.org/2014ccr/BlackBay	ou.pdf
the SDWA. I further certify that the information in	Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this fied above and that I used distribution methods allowed by cluded in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with public water system officials by the Mississippi State ly.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	5-39-15 Date
	A- 177 W
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply D.O. Post 1700	May be faxed to: (601)576-7800
P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	May be emailed to:

May be emailed to: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov



## 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Black Bayou Water Association PWS#: 0760076

2015 APR 27 AM!1: 27

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cockfield Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Black Bayou Water Association have received a moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Koehn at 662.822.8601. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for June 1, 2015 at 6:00 PM at the Black Bayou Water Office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2014, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

				TEST RESU	JLTS				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	-	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants							
8. Arsenic	N	2013*	1	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
10. Barium	N	2014	.0107	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2014	5.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2012/14	.7	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1. 3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposi leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N	2014	.568	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natu	ral deposits: water

								:		additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2012/14	1	0		ppb		0	AL=1 5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products										
81. HAA5	N	2014	50	No Range	ppb		0	60		By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2014	142	No Range	ppb		0			By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2014	.9	.5 – 1.2	ppm		0	MRD	L = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2014.

Disinfection By-Products:

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. However, we exceeded the MCL for Disinfection Byproducts in 2014. The standard for Trihalomethanes (TTHM) is .080 mg/l. We are working with the MSDH to evaluate the water supply and researching options to correct the problem.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During September 2012 one routine bacteriological sample tested positive for total coliform. The law requires that valid resamples be collected for each positive routine sample within 24 hours. We collected the required resamples in a timely manner, but due to a clerical error the sample paperwork was improperly completed. This caused our system to not receive credit for the three resamples collected. Also we are required to collect chlorine samples on each bacteriological compliance sample. We did not complete all chlorine sampling during that time, therefore we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We have since taken the required samples and they show we are meeting drinking water standards.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Black Bayou Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

<sup>(82)</sup> Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

BLACK BAYOU WATER ASSOC. P. O. BOX 916 LELAND, MS 38756 First Class Mail U.S. Postage Paid USAGE METER READ 04/08/2015 252900 AMOUNT 05/11/2015 255700 ELAND, MS 38756 2800 Permit #11 Prior Balance Payment(s) Water 77.27 -77.27 23.32 DUE 06/15/2015 23.32 ACCT. NÓ, 100525 PAY 25.65 SRV. TYPE **Residential** BILL DATE E 05/29/2015 STREET ADDRESS Total Due 23.32 385 RIVERSIDE RD DUE 06/15/2015 RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT 25.65 ACCT. 100525 23.32 A COPY OF THE CCR REPORT IS AVAILABLE ONLINE AT www.msrwa.org/2014ccr/blackba you.pdf, A COPY IS ALSO AVAILABLE AT THE WATER OFFICE. 686-7150 BILLY & PATTY CARROLL 385 RIVERSIDE ROAD HOLLANDALE, MS 38748

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